FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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CONGRESS.

Discussion on the Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege—The Right of the Senate to Amend the Revenue Bill Denied—Indian Appropriation Bill—Ohio Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1872.

SENATE.

A QUESTION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the House message returning the Senate tariff bill. He said that the power of the Senate to amend the revenue bill in any way it thought best had been disputed now for the first time in the history of our Government. The Committee on Finance had considered the subject, and had agreed unanimously that the Senate had the same right to amend the revenue bill as to amend any other bill, but as the rights and privileges of the Senate were involved, they thought it best to send the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was so referred.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the French spoliation claims, which were ordered printed.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of homestead settlers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan who suffered by fires last autumn. Passed.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend a bill supplementary to the enforcement act of May 31, 1871, providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for any Judicial District in which at any time the Circuit Judge, or District Judge designated by the Circuit Judge, shall hold a Circuit Court for the purposes of said act, shall hereafter be deemed a Circuit Court, mentioned in the second and thirteenth sections.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to establish a United States District Court in the Indian country.

OCEAN CABLES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, by request, introduced a bill giving the American and East India Telegraph Company the right to have and maintain lines of telegraph cables between the American and Asiatic coasts.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CAMERON proposed to call up the bill to provide for the payment of the French spoliation claims, but after some discussion of the order of business, he gave way, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The pending question was on Mr. Hitchcock's amendment prescribing the manner in which claims for Indian depredations shall be settled, which was adopted.

Other amendments were adopted, and the bill was then passed.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. BAYARD, in behalf of himself and Mr. Fenton as a minority of the Committee on Finance, submitted their views in favor of granting the petitions of certain importers in New York and Boston so far as to refund the duties paid on Russian hemp.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HILL from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July, 1873, and proceeded to address the House in advocacy of it.

Mr. CARROLL opposed the bill, arguing that the abolition of the franking privilege was anti-Republican in its tendencies and effect, and would bring about the ruin of the Republic. He moved as an amendment exempting petitions to Congress and public documents.

Mr. POTTER regarded the bill as a buncombe measure, and suggested that if it were to pass it should be amended so as to require the departments and the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to be furnished with stamping machines for public mail matter. He offered that as an amendment.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed the bill, and said that the outcry for it came only from the metropolitan press, that was anxious to be the only organ of communication between the people and their representatives. The metropolitan papers were anxious to crowd out and crush down the small local papers throughout the country, and to have in their own hands the character and fame and position of every public man, so that by their associated telegrams and by their association slanders and scandals they can crush down public men. He had voted for a like bill in Congress, but with the same understanding, which, if other members had done, so that the Senate would not pass it, and that it would be all right. [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT moved that the bill and amendments be committed.

Mr. HOLMAN.—With power to report at any time.

Mr. SARGENT.—I do not consent to that.

Mr. HOLMAN.—I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to recommit, because that kills the bill.

Mr. SARGENT.—The bill is in such a position now that the House cannot pass it till it is disentangled.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, only thirteen members rising to order them, and an effort to have tellers offered on the yeas and nays was a failure, at which there was much laughter in the House. The bill was then recommitted.

OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. CRAIG, from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petitions of certain voters to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case of Schenck against Campbell. Laid on the table.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. There was a long discussion on the question of Mr. Hughes' appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the civil service reform system. The debate, which was generally adverse to the proposed reform, was carried on by Messrs. Garfield, Butler (Mass.), Willard, Maynard, Coburn, Conger, Poland, Dawes, Beck, McCrary and Sargent.

The remarks of Messrs. Garfield, Dawes and Willard were in favor of the proposed reform system. No vote was taken on the proposition, when the committee and the House adjourned.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, April 10.—In the Senate to-day the Senate bill providing for the ventilation and general regulation of coal mines, was passed after a long discussion. The bill to fix prices for publishing legal advertisements was lost.

In the House the House bill to provide that in letting contracts for erecting public buildings, the contracts for each branch of work to be let to separate parties, who shall be responsible for their branch of work, was passed; also the bill to allow railroad directors to purchase in open market, but not direct of their board of directors stock of their respective roads; also the bill to provide that the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home may remain there eighteen years; also the bill to make the steamboat front of bituminous coal eighty and Cannel coal seventy pounds per bushel, and making it a penal offence to sell except by weight. Senate bill to allow assignees to appeal from the Common Pleas and District Courts were passed.

Bills were introduced to authorize cities and villages to issue water works bonds, running thirty years, and to incorporate savings societies.

BAR MEETING.

At a bar meeting to-day, a committee was appointed for the purpose of drafting a resolution appropriate to the death of Hon. Samuel Galloway. After eulogies by ex Governor Dennison and other prominent gentlemen, the resolutions were adopted.

IOWA.

Transfer of Freight Completed—New Ho. tel—The Weather—Emigrants Pouring Into Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 10.—Col. Nutt has transferred the last pound of freight taken by the Iowa roads for the west, on the old contract, and the transfer boats are now idle. It is not known what disposition will be made of the other ferry boats still plying between here and Omaha. The rumor that the Union Pacific were to run through cars from Ogden to this city is only an exceptional case where a train was delayed by snow. They still cling to the Homan transfer.

NEW HOTEL.

J. M. Palmer has let the contract for a large new hotel at the transfer depot. The Pacific House, destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and will be set to work on the 1st of May.

THE WEATHER.

The snow storm seems to be all over, and trains are running on time to-day. The weather is clear, mellow and favorable for agriculture.

EMIGRANTS POURING IN.

Emigration is still pouring in to western Iowa, and real estate in city and country property is changing hands rapidly.

CALIFORNIA.

Owens Valley Moved Southward—Suit for Malpractice—Committee of Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Letters from Lone Pine say the whole Owens Valley has been moved southward fourteen feet. Over seven thousand shocks occurred to date. They still continue, but not with sufficient force to do damage.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

A committee of one hundred leading citizens has been formed under the name of "Committee of Safety to guard the interest of San Francisco against railroad monopoly." Said committee will confer with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad representatives with the view of securing the construction of a line independent of the Central and Union Pacific.

SUIT FOR MALPRACTICE.

Dr. Wooster, Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, has been sued for $30,000 by a patient for alleged malpractice.

OIL CITY.

Destructive Fire.

OIL CITY, April 10.—A forty thousand dollar fire occurred here this forenoon on the west side of Oil Creek. The Galt House, the large public school house, the Penn House, and a large iron tank, belonging to the Model Refining Company, which contained 200 barrels of crude oil, were destroyed.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Bar Association—Report Presented—Meeting of Young Malcontents—The Fugitive Bank Secretary—Indignant Tax Payers—Colonies for Kansas—The Reform Legislature a Failure—M. E. Conference—The East River Bridge—Serious Railway Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1872.

MEETING OF BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, last evening, a report was presented concerning the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo. The report set out with a review of the current rumors which prevailed regarding corruption in the judiciary, and the causes which led the Association to institute charges against Judges Barnard, Cardozo and others. The testimony taken will fill 2,000 octavo pages and is to be printed. The report was prepared in hostility, of course, and within its limit could not give very many specific acts proved for the evidence adduced, but enough was elicited to show the state of things existing in the Courts, which could not be endured and which imperatively demanded the removal of the Judges. It is certainly held that unless the Judge receives a pecuniary bribe to affect his judicial actions he is not corrupt. But the report asserts that any Judge who violates the law of right toward a suit is knowingly and willfully corrupt, no matter what the consideration may be. [Applause.] The investigation compelled the finding of the judicial corruption, and in spite of the rules and restrictions with which the investigation was conducted their case had gone further than they expected. [Applause.] They did not hope to be able to establish pecuniary corruption, but they had traced home presents received from the successful litigants. The political favorites had, in that way, established their case with power to issue injunctions, appoint referees, receivers, make allowances, &c., and had enriched the favorites regardless of the damage done to other parties.

As an illustration of the administration of justice by Barnard and Cardozo, the following cases were given: A plaintiff with a judgment unsatisfied asked for an injunction restraining the debtor paying the debt to the defendant and an order compelling him to pay the amount to the plaintiff. This was denied, but an order was made commanding the debtor to pay the money over forthwith to the friends of the judges on pain of imprisonment. Two criminal offences committed in one case by Barnard.

Another case was that famous one of James Fisk, Jr., agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Credit Mobilier, which caused a loss of five million dollars to the company. About the terror which this order created, Judge Barnard made his boasts in the bar-rooms of this city.

The famous Black Friday case was another wherein Barnard compelled the Bank of New York, then insolvent, to pay all its assets, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, to the brokers of Fisk, Gould & Co., and then fifty thousand dollars to the receiver of his own appointment, leaving other creditors without a cent. The justification set up for this action is, that the bank's officers say that the consent was wrung from them, and that the bank suffered a loss of between two hundred and three hundred thousand dollars within forty days.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

A terrible railroad disaster occurred this morning on the New Jersey & Midland Railroad. The train leaving Paterson for Hackenack at 8 A. M., was passing over the river bridge two and a half miles outside Hackensack, when the structure suddenly gave way, hurling the train into the water below. John R. Dorebus, brakeman, was instantly killed; baggage master, leg broken, and several others injured. Engineer was injured in a similar manner. D. Blauquett, conductor, was badly bruised about the head, and is in a precarious condition. Isaac Wortensy, Probate Judge of Bergen county, were terribly injured. Twenty-five others were also badly taken from the wreck in a more or less injured condition. Had the water in the river been at the usual depth, none of the passengers could have escaped. A large crowd has since been engaged in clearing away the wreck and in alleviating the sufferings of the injured.

MEETING OF YOUNG MALCONTENTS.

The *World* says that on Friday last a private meeting was held in this city of young men of the Republican party who are opposed to the reelection of Grant, and the re-installation of the present Republican Administration. A complete central organization was formed and clubs in some fourteen or fifteen wards established at that time. It is expected that thirty clubs will be thoroughly organized shortly, and used to express their preference for any one person as candidate for the Presidency. The *World* also says that many of the leading Republicans here, among others, Marshall O. Roberts and Gen. Stewart, are reported to have expressed their intention of attending the Cincinnati Convention.

THE FUGITIVE BANK SECRETARY.

Henry R. Conkling, the fugitive secretary of the collapsed Market Savings Bank, was indicted on Tuesday for forgery, in having issued fictitious names for the purpose of abstracting the funds of the bank. Other indictments are to be found against him. There is an unfounded rumor of the indictment of Van Santvoord, cashier of the bank. An officer yesterday went to Washington to procure a demand for the extradition of Conkling from the Canadians and bring him back from Montreal. Conkling's friends say that startling revelations may be expected on the trial.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

An examination into the accounts of the East River Bridge Company, which is to connect New York and Brooklyn, by the Brooklyn Reform Association, shows that the entire controlling management is in the hands of private parties, who own but one tenth of the stock, and yet send fifteen members to the board, while Brooklyn City owns six-tenths of the stock. The cost of the bridge is placed at $6,000,000 instead of $3,000,000. Hugh Smith and Connoly hold a large number of shares of stock. The committee ask that the law be changed so as to give Brooklyn a fair representation in the directors.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced its spring meeting this morning in the Eighteenth street church, Bishop Ames presiding. A report was submitted by the Collegiate Institute Committee, and the Rev. Daniel Drew gave to the Conference thirty acres of land at Carmel, adjoining the ground of the female seminary there, and will also bear the expense of erecting the necessary buildings. The Conference unanimously thanked Drew.

INDIGNANT TAX PAYERS.

At a meeting of the tax payers last evening numerous speeches were made censuring the project for sinking the Fourth avenue railroad track, strongly urging the necessity of building the avenue from Forty-second avenue to Harlem river. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the bill now pending in the Legislature for the sinking of the tracks at the tax payers' expense.

REFORM LEGISLATURE A FAILURE.

The *Evening Post* says that the Reform Legislature has been a failure so far as the work of reformatiqn is concerned. It thinks the practical result of the vote will be to make the road easy to take his seat. The vote decided that he cannot be troubled by the Senate for anything he did before it met.

AQUATIC.

James O'Neill, of the Atalanta boat crew, will not row in the coming international race, owing to the illness of his wife. Alexander Handy takes his place. This change makes the Atalanta four average 153 pounds per oar, which is an exceedingly light weight for a contest against the weighty four selected by the London Rowing Club.

ARREST OF AN "EARL."

George Gordon, with several *aliases*, claiming to be the Earl of Aberdeen, was arrested by a deputy sheriff on the affidavit of Jay Gould, charging him with converting to his own use six hundred shares of the capital stock of Erie entrusted to him to sell.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGES.

The Bar Association last night received a letter from Judge Shea, asking an investigation into the conduct of the Marine Court Judges in the matter of allegations against them of Judge Curtis. Referred to a special committee.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The hearing of the cases of the prisoners convicted in the Court of Special Sessions was postponed to-day until next Tuesday, owing to the non-arrival of an authenticated copy of the Court of Appeals decision from Albany.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee met this morning, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, but owing to an insufficient numbers they adjourned.

JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY.

To-day being the anniversary of the German peace jubilee, flags, &c., were flying in the German districts. Concerts and illuminations are in progress this evening.

SUIT AGAINST HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A parent has sued the Health Department for ten thousand dollars damages, for the forced vaccination of his child, charging, first, assault upon the child; second, the introduction of serofula into its system.

JERSEY CITY ELECTION.

The Democrats elected their Mayor at the Jersey City charter election yesterday by eight hundred majority. The Board of Aldermen are equally divided.

OPPOSED TO ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

A meeting of the property owners on the Bowery and Third avenue last evening, declared to oppose any railway scheme through these thoroughfares.

DUTCH HEINRICH AGAIN.

A writ of error was granted to-day in the case of Dutch Heinrich, on the ground that the Court below declined to allow the prisoner to testify in his own behalf.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.

Rev. Edward Jessup, formerly rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, died April 7 at Vevay, Switzerland.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Mexico—Rocha Moving on Matamoras—Gambetta's Advocacy of the Republic—Spanish Refugees in France to be Arrested—The Tichborne Claimant Pleads Not Guilty—Carlist Disorders in Spanish Provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMBASSADORIAL BANQUET.

LONDON, April 10.—At the banquet given last night by the Russian Minister, Count De Brunnow, Minister Schenck was present.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The steamship Spain collided with the steamship Ptolemy yesterday in the Mersey, and the former was damaged.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, April 10.—The claimant of the Tichborne estate appeared in the Criminal Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. A writ of *certiorari* was issued removing the case to the Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be tried in June. Meantime he is recommitted to Newgate.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S ADVOCACY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, April 10.—Gambetta, in continuation of his tour throughout France, delivered an address to the citizens of Augers, in the department of Marne Et Loire, last evening, in advocacy of the Republic. In the course of his remarks, Gambetta asserted that the whole country was practically unfit for the defeat of the supporters of the monarchy. In support of this statement he cited as proof the result of the municipal and departmental elections. Gambetta continued by a spirited assault on the members of the party of the Right in the Assembly, who, he said, are utterly distrusted by the people of France, and concluded by vigorously urging on Thiers a definite establishment of the Republic.

SPANISH REFUGEES TO BE ARRESTED.

PARIS, April 10.—The authorities of the French departments on the Spanish border have been instructed at Versailles to arrest all Spanish refugees and send them to the Basque provinces for detention. They have also been ordered to stop all packages going into Spain containing cartridges or powder.

GAMBETTA'S TOUR.

PARIS, April 10.—Gambetta arrived at Brest to-day. He will continue his tour through Britania.

THIERS ENDORSED.

The Councils General of the Departments of the Vosges and Cotes du Nord have passed votes of confidence in Thiers.

SPAIN.

CARLIST DISORDERS IN THE PROVINCES.

MADRID, April 10.—Advices from Catalonia state that the Alcade of Gracia had been arrested by a band of Carlists, but was quickly released. They are still pursuing the Carlists in the State of Geronia, and have captured four prisoners.

Dispatches from the Province of Old Castile state that a band of priests and Carlists have attacked the municipality of Agreda, and gaining an entrance, seized and carried off all the electoral documents.

Disorders are reported in a very large number of towns in consequence of the proclamation of the result of the votes at the recent election. The disturbances in Galicia are principally against the authority of the Governor of the Province of Oreuse.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Fuller returns of the recent elections for members of the Cortes have been received, and the list now stands as follows: Ministerialists, 201; Radicals, 62; Republicans, 42; Carlists, 38; opposition Conservatives, 32.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

MADRID, April 10.—The movents of Carlists in Catalonia and Galicia, which it was believed indicated a general rising, is not so important as at first thought, and will probably be speedily suppressed.

INTERNATIONALISTS DISPERSED.

MADRID, April 10.—While a meeting of Internationals was being held in this city this afternoon, a body of police appeared and broke up the assemblage. Considerable excitement ensued, and the city was thrown into temporary confusion and alarm. There was no serious disturbance, however, and order was soon restored.

MEXICO.

ROCHA MOVING ON MATAMORAS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special dispatch from Matamoras says it is reported from Saltillo that Rocha is moving in that direction with nine thousand men. Monterey papers announce the capture of La Puebla by the revolutionists. Gen. Cortina has gone to watch for the arrival of the steamer Tobasco from Vera Cruz. She is expected to arrive in about a month. Should she have Lerdo's money on board, it is said Matamoras. The river revolutionists will attempt to prevent her landing. They have two pieces of artillery mounted for that purpose. Gen. Corella is moving on Linara, where he can cut off the rear of the revolutionists. Trevino's object is probably to capture Matamoras, obtain resources and retire.

TROOPS AND AMMUNITION EXPECTED.

MATAMORAS, April 10.—General Polcois received a courier claim from Linara last night from Tampico, advising him that the steamer of Cityzd Medin had left Vera Cruz with troops and munitions of war for Matamoras, and that the steamer Tobasco would follow immediately, with General Corales and Guillon on board as staff officers. Both steamers are expected at Bagdad to-day, and river steamers are going down to the mouth of the Rio Grande to bring the troops up.

THE CITY QUIET.

The city is quiet and orderly. The revolution has appear quite at an end, as it was decided that Generals Trevino and Quiroga should besiege Matamoras before reinforcements could get there.

CANADA.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10.—The resignation of Lieutenant Governor Archibald of Manitoba has been accepted by the Dominion Government. Judge Johnston will act *pro tem.*

NAVIGATION OPENED.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., April 10.—Navigation is open here, and steamers are making their regular trips. It is supposed, however, that there is considerable ice in the lake at St. Clair.

TORONTO, Ont., CANADA, April 10.—A schooner arrived yesterday and the steamer commences running to Niagara on Monday. The bay is nearly clear of ice.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 10.—The ice is firm, but heavy rains are melting it rapidly.

PORT HOPE, ONT., April 10.—The steamer Narsenin arrived this morning from Rochester. She reports that there is no ice in Charlotte river or lake.

SWITZERLAND.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RECALLED.

BERNE, April 10.—M. Giers, Russian Minister to Switzerland, has presented his letter of recall to the President of Council. Giers is to be succeeded by Prince M. Gortschakoff, now First Secretary of the Russian Legation.

GERMANY.

PETITION FROM WOMEN.

BERLIN, April 10.—47,000 woman of Alsace and Lorraine have addressed a petition to Bismarck, in which they say that their fathers and sons may be exempt from service in the German army for a few years.

ST. LOUIS.

Iron Warehouses and Elevators.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—There was a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, at which the feasibility of erecting iron warehouses and elevators on the river front, to expedite and cheapen the handling of freight, was fully discussed, and a lengthy report on the subject, giving much information regarding the commerce of the city and valley and the cost of handling produce, was presented by a committee, and adopted, and a committee was appointed to take steps to organize a company to build the warehouses.

THE FORE MURDER TRIAL.

The Fore murder trial progressed to-day. The defense examined several witnesses, proving that Fore was in an highly excited, even frenzied, state of mind for several days previous to the homicide, and that he talked incessantly about his application for divorce. The accused, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, influencing her course, and expressed great fear that Mrs. Beach, her sister, would lead her from the path of virtue.

CHICAGO.

Lake Navigation Opened—An Official Dismissed for Lack of Energy.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The river and lake are free of ice. Four hundred and seventy vessels in port, fifty-seven are loaded or chartered; and of fifty-four tugs, ten are in commission. Lumber cargoes have arrived from Manistee, Pentwater and Marrifon. It is expected that the Straits of Mackinack will open about May 10th.

OFFICIAL DISMISSED.

The Board of Public Works has ordered the dismissal of Deputy Superintendent Wells Sherman for lack of energy and want of judgment.

CINCINNATI.

Loss of Coal and Barges—Railway Traffic Resumed.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The loss of Coal and barges on the river here, from the moorings, is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, after deducting the barges picked up by boats sent in pursuit.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RESUMED.

The Short Line & Little Miami Railroad commenced running trains to-night.

No extraordinary freshet is expected at this time in the Ohio.

Shot by a Burglar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—About twelve o'clock last night a burglar entered the residence of W. F. Cogswell, a prominent lawyer. Cogswell heard him, and got up to drive him from the premises, and when in front of the hall, at the foot of the stairs, the burglar turned and shot Cogswell. The ball entered the right leg below the knee, perforating both bones. The burglar escaped. The affair caused intense excitement here.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

State Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Hartranft for Governor,

ALLEN FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

Mercur for Supreme Judge.

GRANT ENDORSED.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1872.

Well, the contest is over and the Republican party of the State enters the field once more with its candidates to win victory under the old banner and over the self-same old enemy who has been routed and defeated so often before. It would be idle to say that all here are perfectly satisfied with the ticket as a whole, for partisan feelings must run high in all such bodies, and no triumph can be gained by victors in which the vanquished could rejoice. However, very good feeling prevails to-night, and those most bitterly opposed to Hartranft are considerably mollified and are getting ready to accept the situation with good grace. The Gubernatorial nomination excited no surprise, as it was very generally conceded all around before the Convention assembled that Hartranft would have an easy walk over the course. The nomination of Senator Harrison Allen, from the 26th Warren district, whose term in the Legislature expires this year, for Auditor General was somewhat unexpected. He is said by those who know him best to be a good and sound man, in every way worthy the honor conferred upon him. The choice of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford, for the Supreme bench was also rather unexpected, but it was a judicious selection. The campaign banner bearing the names of Hartranft, Allen and Mercur is now hoisted, and it remains to be seen if the Republicans will heartily unite to secure victory under its folds.

THE CONVENTION.

At twelve o'clock noon to-day the Convention was called to order by Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee and the roll of delegates was called by the Secretary of the same Committee. Hon. J. S. Rutan, of Beaver, was chosen temporary Chairman. A delegation of six gentlemen bearing credentials of representation from the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, were admitted to seats in the body of the Convention, but were not allowed the privilege of voting or of participating in the proceedings.

A committee of seven was appointed to elect delegates to the National Convention, and also Electors. Committees were also appointed on organization, on resolutions, and for selecting delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till three o'clock for dinner. The utmost harmony prevails.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at three o'clock, P. M. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent organization Howard Reeder, Esq., Chairman, with two secretaries from each Senatorial district.

The nominations for Governor were then made as follows: J. F. Hartranft, W. W. Ketchum, Harry White and D. J. Morrill. A letter was read from General Harry White, withdrawing his name from the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a nominee for Governor, General Hartranft receiving 87 votes, Ketcham 45 votes, and Morrill one vote. General Hartranft having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

Nominations were then made for Supreme Judge as follows: Ulysses Mercur, Isaac G. Gordon, Francis Jordan, E. Parry, H. W. Williams, E. F. Smith and Jas. D. McAnnally. There being no choice on the first two ballots, the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, which resulted as follows: U. Mercur, 70; Isaac G. Gordon, 9; F. Jordan, 41; H. W. Williams, 13. U. Mercur, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of Judge Shannon the convention now proceeded to name candidates for Auditor General. The following were named: Edward Scull, John M. Thompson, E. Billingfelt, Harrison Allen, John M. Power, Jesse Merrill and E. L. Hewitt. The names of E. Billingfelt and J. M. Power were withdrawn. The convention now proceeded to ballot. No choice was made on the first ballot and the convention proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result: Edward Scull, 31 votes; John M. Thompson, 13; Harrison Allen, 77; E. L. Hewitt, 12. General Allen having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention.

General Hartranft and General Allen being introduced, addressed the Convention in a few very appropriate remarks, which were received with much enthusiasm. Beck's band struck up 'Hail to the Chief" amid much cheering. The report of the Committee appointed to select delegates to the National Convention was now read and adopted. The Committee also reported the following:

Resolved, That the electors and delegates of Pennsylvania be, and they are hereby instructed, to cast their whole vote for General U. S. Grant, in the Philadelphia National Convention, for the Presidential nomination, and that the delegation act as a solid unit in reference to the Vice Presidential nomination, and other matters of importance that may arise in the National Republican Convention.

The report of the Committee to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention was read and adopted.

The Allegheny county delegates to the National Convention, as telegraphed yesterday, were confirmed with the exceptions of Dr. Gross and Sol. Schoyer, Esq. Hon. M. S. Humphreys was elected delegate, with Dr. Gross as alternate, and James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkins, was substituted for Mr. Schoyer.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock, at which time the Committee on Resolutions will make a report, and nominations for Congressmen at large will be made.

H. M. L.

The Evening Session.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1872.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock, this evening, and after an exciting debate, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and ascertain his intentions with reference to the apportionment bill—whether he proposed to sign or to veto it.

The Committee retired—the Convention meanwhile taking somewhat of an informal recess—but returned in a short time with the report that the Governor had informed them he would not sign the bill until after the elections of next October.

BALLOTING FOR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

It then became necessary to nominate two candidates for members of Congress at large, but before this business was proceeded with, Hon. P. C. Shannon, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented their report, which was enthusiastically adopted.

GEN. KETCHUM CHOSEN.

The nomination of Congressional candidates was then taken up, and Hon. W. W. Ketchum selected, as the first, by acclamation.

For the second the following nominations were made: Errett, Graham, Wm. D. Kelly, Frank Jordan, Lemuel Todd, Owen, Morrell, Minor and Harry White.

THE BALLOTS.

Messrs. Errett, Graham, Jordan and Kelly were withdrawn, after which a ballot was taken, with the following result:

Todd	22
Morrell	32
White	54
Owen	8
Minor	2

There being no choice, a second ballot was entered into, resulting as follows;

*White	77
Todd	18
Morrell	15
Owen	2

Gen. White having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared the second nominee.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. KETCHUM.

The committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Ketchum to notify him of his nomination, now returned, and reported that he had declined to accept it; but that he would support the whole ticket with all his heart.

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

When this report was received, a number of ineffectual efforts were made to unite by acclamation upon a candidate; but finding this impossible, a ballot was at last resorted to, with the following result:

*Todd	71
Gen. Albright	26
Morrell	10

Mr. Todd was, by this vote, declared elected, which made the ticket for Congressmen at large, stand, General Harry White, and —— Todd.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S SPEECH.

General Hartranft was now introduced to the Convention, and was greeted with cheers. After silence had been restored he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: It would be easier to address you were I less unmoved by the great honor you have conferred upon me in nominating me as your candidate for the Governor of this great State, to be voted for in October next. [Cheers.] For this pledge of your confidence I feel deeply grateful, and through the delegates and through you the rank and file of the great Republican party in this State, whose representatives you are, I tender my heartfelt thanks. I am fully aware of the great responsibilities which must rest upon him whom the votes of our people will call to the Executive chair, and I thoroughly appreciate the difficulties to be met in carbing with an equal hand for the vast and varied interests which claim his attendance. While human nature has its imperfections, it is scarcely possible that every act of so prominent an officer shall meet with universal approval; but should your good intentions be fairly met in the coming election, let me assure you that I will make every honest effort to perform my full duty to this grand old Commonwealth, to give to the people an administration faithful to her highest and best interests. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it would be affectation to leave unexpressed the pride I feel at receiving this recognition from the party which has made so honorable a record in the few years of its existence. From its inception it has firmly been on the side of a union of States one and indivisible, and coming into power, it has cemented, by the blood of our bravest and best, the Commonwealth, and territories, professed by our banner, into one glorious whole. [Applause.] More than this, it has made our great Republic in truth the land of freedom by striking the shackles from four millions of slaves and elevating them to complete citizenship. [Applause.] It has cared with a generous hand for the widows and orphans of those who died that the country might live, and has thrown its protecting arms around the graves of those who were martyrs to the Union's defense. [Applause.] By being true to the obligations of the Government, it has lifted the United States into the first rank of nations and made the name American respected in every land. It is collecting the revenue of the Government faithfully and paying off the National debt at the rate of nearly one hundred million per annum. Here in Pennsylvania the same judicious economy is reducing our debt one and a half millions each year. It has made in years one the pages of the unbiased historian unequaled by that of any other party that ever controlled the Government. [Applause.] Such a party I feel confident in its future in State and national affairs. It is now withholding its force for another struggle, and must pass through the usual political conflicts incidental to a Presidential campaign, and will triumph as certainly and as gloriously as did the army of the Union under the great flank-er in its bloody march from the Rapidan to the Appomattox. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

On motion adjourned.

H. M. L.

(By Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG April 10.—The Republican State Convention met this afternoon, Howard Reeder as temporary chairman. Committees on permanent officers, contested seats, resolutions, electoral ticket and delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions were appointed, when the convention took a recess.

On reassembling, General Hartranft was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions:

First—Reaffirming devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

Second—Declaring that the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments has not been acquiesced in by all so as to render secure and permanent the incorporations in that instrument.

Third—Sustaining the policy of protection and against the further extension of public land to corporations or individuals.

Fourth—Demands a continued reduction of the public debt, economy in the national and State administrations, and reduction of taxes as rapidly as is consistent with the public credit.

Fifth—That internal taxes should be removed before a reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change, the tariff and tax on tea and coffee be remitted.

Sixth—Approves the President's trial of civil service reform, and that this or some other system have a fair trial, and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

Seventh—Favors the policy of the present President Grant's administration. Not only has internal taxation been reduced, but $300,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

Eighth—Presenting Grant's name for renomination.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the accomplishment of a call for a convention to revise the Constitution.

Marcer's Pardon Urged.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—A large delegation from Philadelphia visited Governor Geary this morning, to urge the pardon of ex-Treasurer Marcer. The Governor was non-committal, but expressed sympathy for the prisoner and his family, promising to give the matter his early attention.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A London dispatch says: The Messenger, four years old, formerly known as "the great North-amptonshire handicap on Tuesday at Northampton races.

—Deeds for the sale of the Trinity College grounds to the city of Hartford, Conn., for six hundred thousand dollars, have been made and executed. The College also gives bonds to commence new buildings within the city limits within five years.

—A Paris dispatch says Thiers has abolished the passport system and henceforth travelers will be subjected to the formalities. No taxes will be levied therefor, nor will they be subject to the scrutiny of civil officers while in the country.

—A special dispatch from Springfield, Mass., says that Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, a prominent citizen of that State, disavows going for Gen. Grant, and urges the nomination of Charles Francis Addms by the Cincinnati Convention.

—At Frankfort, Kentucky, on Monday, during a storm, the lightning struck the house of a man named Martin, killing his child and seriously injuring Mrs. Wife. Much damage was done in that vicinity by the great rise in the streams washing away saw mills, bridges, &c.

—The Constitutional Convention at Charleston, West Virginia, adjourned on Tuesday. The Convention passed a final reading by a vote of sixty-one to three on the proposition to give negroes the right to hold office. It occasioned such an animated discussion that it is submitted that the people to be voted on as a separate proposition, when the Constitution is ratified.

PERSONAL.

THAT irrepressible nuisance, George Francis Train, is in St. Louis.

THE health of the Hon. Erastus Corning of Albany is failing rapidly.

HORATIO STONE, the sculptor, is making his home in Washington, D. C.

THE President has approved the acts for the relief of suffering by the fire in Chicago.

TRITON, in a gushing obituary, describes its subject as "a genial, full-hearted, teary-eyed old man."

THE order of Odd Fellows has expelled Grand Secretary John O. Raulin, the defaulting city treasurer of Brighton.

VICTOR HUGO, the irrepressible, is still driving the quill with a facility and speed equal to the elder Dumas.

EDITH O'GORMAN is sick of Saginaw, Mich. She finds the agre worse than a convent, and the Grand Rapids girls far away from.

THE gossips attribute Prince Bismarck's "poor state of health" to inordinate indulgence in lager, for which he is notorious.

W. S. LINDSAY, M.P., is preparing a comprehensive history of the shipping of all nations. He is himself largely interested in shipping.

COURBET, the famous French painter, who wildly rushed into the madness of the Commune, has since his trial been in a lunatic asylum.

IT HAS been more than once announced, and on good authority, that Napoleon contemplates in certain contingencies to make America his home.

HENRY N. SMITH,

DAILY GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. F. HARTRANFT,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

HARRISON ALLEN,
WARREN COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE:

ULYSSES MERCUR,
BRADFORD COUNTY.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

IT IS probable that Hon. Andrew A. Purman will be the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Judgship. He is now Senator from the Westmoreland-Greene-Fayette district, and is a gentleman of much legal ability.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION has been called at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 30th inst. A Governor and candidates for State offices will be nominated, an electoral ticket placed in the field, and delegates chosen to the National Convention.

HORACE GREELEY has a happy time of it in rising every once-in-awhile to explain where he stands in political matters. We submit that it makes very little difference where or how he stands or whether he stands at all or not, and his manifestoes on the matter are becoming bores to the readers of his journal.

THE *Post* exults over the prospects of getting a fat take for the Liberal Democracy out of the colored vote of the country. Well, it will have its laugh even on the slightest provocation, and it is perfectly willing to imagine that the colored people will desert the only party that ever accomplished any substantial good for their race.

GREAT suffering from destitution is said to prevail among the surviving people of Antioch, and an appeal for substantial assistance comes from the unhappy "Queen City of the East" to our religious people. Doubtless the call for help will be generously responded to, especially by those church organizations that have foreign missions established in Syria.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Jr., Esq., one of the ablest and most accomplished journalists of the country, has severed his connection with the Washington *Chronicle*, in order to resume his place as managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, a position from which he was sadly missed, if the vacillating and slip-shod manner in which the latter journal has been recently run is any evidence.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the great fire of 1845 in this city, and we are told so far as its bright sunshine and tempestous winds were concerned that it was an exact counterpart of the memorable day that laid our city in ruins. The fire of '45 was regarded twenty-seven years ago, as a great and almost crushing calamity, but it has since been demonstrated that it was a grand blessing in disguise, for by it the city lost its miserable and shabby buildings which might have stood until today to disgrace the great thoroughfares of trade had not the fire destroyed them.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention is to meet this week at Worcester. Its proceedings will be looked for with interest and curiosity. It will surprise most people if Senator Sumner shall escape rebuke at the hands of the Republicans he represents for his persistent attempts to bring the administration into disrepute and to divide the party of which he was once a recognized leader. If the forthcoming convention shall declare for Grant as its choice for the next Presidency, the people will know how far Sumner and his course are endorsed by the people of Massachusetts.

THE TICKET which was placed in nomination yesterday by the Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg, is elsewhere presented. While pledging our hearty support to each and all of the candidates, believing that the majority should rule, and recognizing the great importance of securing a Republican victory next October, still we re-assert, what we have held to be true throughout the preliminary canvass now closed, that a much better, stronger and less objectionable selection could have been made from the party ranks for the high office of Governor than the gentleman to whom the nomination has been awarded. The other candidates will prove entirely acceptable to all Republicans, and now it remains to close up the ranks and work for the success of the whole ticket.

WE ARE INFORMED, on most reliable authority, that a number of Republicans dissatisfied with the action of the State Convention yesterday in nominating Hartranft, were engaged in obtaining signatures to papers protesting against his candidacy and calling either for his withdrawal from the field or the convening of a second convention. This is all wrong. Such a course cannot remedy matters, but will only make them worse, and will bring disaster to the door of the party which in itself is yet all right. The ticket has been nominated, and, whether it pleases you or not, it should be remembered that it is of grave importance to the whole country that a Republican triumph should be gained next October in Pennsylvania, and objections to men should be sunk in order to maintain the supremacy of the party and its principles.

THE term of the following State Senators will expire this year: Robert P. Dechert, Democrat, First district; H. Jones Brooke, Republican, Fifth district; A. G. Brodhead, Democrat, Thirteenth district; C. R. Buckalew, Democrat, Fifteenth district; David Mumma, Republican, Twelfth district; E. Billingsfelt and J. B. Warfel, Republicans, Ninth district; Hiram Findlay, Democrat, Twenty-first district; A. A. Purman, Democrat, Twenty-fifth district; James S. Rutan, Republican, Twenty-sixth district; Harrison Allen, Republican, Thirtieth district. The Senate, as at present constituted, has seventeen Democrats. While six Republicans will be returned to take the places of those retiring as above enumerated, there is a certainty of electing a Republican in place of Findlay this fall, which will give the Republicans the majority in the Senate.

THE hearty, cordial and unmeasured endorsement of President Grant and his administration of the public affairs of the nation, sent forth to the world yesterday by the unanimous voice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, will meet with generous response all around. The great masses of the people of the United States are satisfied with the present Administration, and can find no reason whatever for regretting that through their favor and partiality the heroic soldier, who saved the government, was elevated to the proudest place provided in its organization. Unless a very great change takes place in the popular mind between this date and next November, we feel safe in predicting that the words of endorsement yesterday put forth by the State Convention will be ratified by a sweeping and triumphant majority for Grant in this trusty old Commonwealth over all opposition. With such a leader Pennsylvania is safe, and with Pennsylvania safe his election is guaranteed.

AS GOVERNOR GEARY'S term in office and opportunity to dispense patronage draws near an end, he is becoming a target for all the men whose ambition he did not advance and every mendacious journalist with no opponent at hand. The last attack upon him is in connection with the report of the committee to investigate the settlement of the war claims. This report was one which no really fair-minded man would have signed his name to, and in its presentation—at the close of the session, when the Governor had no time to make an answer—was cowardly. Governor Geary, in an atmosphere of corruption, has remained an honest and faithful public servant, and can afford even this last charge. —*Press.*

It comes with very poor grace from Col. Forney, though the columns of the venal Philadelphia *Press*, to appear as an apologist for Gov. John W. Geary in the Evans swindle exposure. When the Forney family make restitution to the tax-payers of the State of their acknowledged receipts from the common plunder in the Evans grab, then the *Press* may, with some little sense of propriety, cry out against those who have been fearless enough to expose thieves in high places, but no sooner. Whitewashing any man whose hands are soiled with the Evans corruption will not be regarded as just the right thing by any honest person at this late day. Gov. Geary may "afford" this last charge, but the people cannot.

AN EXPENSIVE SENATOR.

If Col. A. K. McClure turns out a genuine "reformer" and "watchdog of the treasury," as his friends have so frequently claimed that he would, the tax-papers may become pacified over the announcement that his seat cost them not only the sacrifice of an equally good and pure man for the place, but also the enormous sum of $26,066.11. It was Senator Buckalew, Chairman of the Senatorial Investigating Committee—a set-up Democratic one—who had the extreme pleasure of handling the funds, and he, in a large measure, is responsible for the extravagance in the expenditure of the people's money developed in the annexed heavy bill of costs. View the bill as we may, it is a shocking exhibit of how public moneys are handled and disbursed, and strongly strengthens the very generally entertained suspicion, that in many cases legislative investigators need investigating themselves. Here is the bill of costs as presented by Mr. Buckalew and cashed by the State Treasurer:

For reporters and their assistants,	$ 2,557 50
For printing evidence, 500 copies,	1,703 26
Geo. J. Bolton's bill, (Washington House,)	2,394 35
Sergeant-at-arms and assistants,	350 00
Clerical and messengers' service for committee,	800 00
John A. Loughridge, prothonotary,	45 00
Contestant, for 1,049 witnesses in attendance,	1,573 50
Contestant, for serving subpœnas,	1,480 00
Respondent for 925 witnesses paid by committee,	1,402 50
Respondent for serving subpœnas,	1,591 00
Printing subpœna cards,	64 00
Making election boxes, express charges and miscellaneous,	125 00
Unpaid witnesses of respondent,	1,480 00
A. K. McClure, (extraordinary expenses),	2,500 00
H. W. Gray, (extraordinary expenses),	2,500 00
A. K. McClure, (salary),	1,000 00
H. W. Gray, (salary),	1,000 00
Seven Senators, comprising the committee, at $500 each,	3,500 00
Total,	$26,066 11

Tax-payers, reformers, citizens, how do you like the exhibit? But the above statement does not include minor incidental expenses that will swell the gross amount of cash cost for the investigation to something over THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! So much out of the Public Treasury for what? To establish honesty in the conduct of politics? Not a cent of it. To purify the ballot box? Not a bit of it, but simply to reinstate in political power one individual whose services the Commonwealth might very profitably have dispensed with years ago. The Democratic party, that prates so much and so unceasingly on honesty and retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs is solely responsible for the outrageous and unjustifiable bill of costs presented above. The Chairman of the Committee and a majority of its members were Democrats. It would perhaps be unfair to charge fraud on that Committee, but we must assert that the transaction looks very much like another *Evans irregularity*, to say the least.

Let us analyze some of the items:

The first for reporting is	$2,557 50
Clerical and messenger service	800 00
	$3,357 50

Three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents for reporting and clerical services for ONE MONTH is monstrous. Clerks to former contested election committees occupying a whole winter received but one thousand dollars, but under Mr. Buckalew treble pay must be allowed. For printing evidence, 500 copies, $1,703 26. Under the regular contract with the State Printer this would not have cost five hundred dollars, but an especial reform pet was employed in Philadelphia, and the State paid him four prices. The next bill is an item for boarding, washing and entertaining the committee, seven members, for about three weeks at a hotel, $2,394.35. This is not expensive, when we consider how the committee lived; but we object to the State paying all these expenses. The Senators were paid their regular salaries and, in addition, for serving on the committee, five hundred dollars extra, which furnished each with a nice plum out of the pockets of the tax-payers, and lubricated their consciences sufficiently to enable them to make the dishonest report they returned to the Senate. So we might go on through the list, but enough has been shown to prove that McClure's seat has cost an outrageous sum to the people, and a Democratic committee divided the spoils.

INTOLERANCE.

The frequent persecutions of the Jews which have marked the later history of the Danubian principalities in letters of blood, are beginning to attract general notice throughout the civilized world, and are receiving at the hands of the independent secular press the condemnation which their inhuman atrocities so richly merit. Although foreign governments have frequently remonstrated against the tyranny of the religious fanaticism, which prevails throughout the desolate regions of the Sultan, the home government has so far proved powerless or indifferent, to such an extent, that the horrid barbarities are perpetated almost with impunity. This is either through imbecility or fear on the part of the Roumanian authorities, and calls loudly for the interference of the leading powers. The nineteenth century has too often been disgraced by such terrible exhibitions of a depraved and intolerant spirit, and it is high time that the enlightened nations of the world shall take effective measures to prevent them in the future.

All testimony agrees that these massacres of men, women and children, for religious opinions entertained, are wholly unprovoked, and causeless, the persecuted people proving themselves, at all times, quiet, harmless, peaceable, and law abiding. The imposition of onerous, exceptional taxation, added to the indignities and insults offered in public places, are sufficient, one would think, to call for retaliatory measures, but nothing of the kind is attempted, and the downtrodden, persecuted race bears and forbears with more than mortal resignation.

The question often discussed in connection with this terrible state of affairs is, what measures should be resorted to by the Christian Powers to prevent further massacres. The nation which would permit such horrid scenes, and prove itself powerless to prevent them or punish the offenders, forfeits its claim to a place among nations, and should be placed under the close protectorate afforded by a conjunction of all the leading powers, or forever wiped out of existence as an independent nation. Again it has been suggested that Roumania should be at once placed under martial law by the Christian Powers, and continued in such a state, until her people and her rulers shall be taught the rights of civilization, including the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Another writer has suggested the establishment of separate colonies for the different races inhabiting that desolated country, but this would be yielding too much to an accursed spirit of intolerance, and against the genius of free institutions. We might suggest, among other methods, the appointment of a commission or bureau by the Christian Powers, upon whom would devolve the duty of hearing all complaints, and recording and reporting to their superiors, the commission of every crime against the downtrodden race. For each offense a severe tax might be imposed on the government and its payment enforced. It would then soon become apparent that it would be much cheaper to preserve order and protect private rights than to pay the penalty. But once let the leading powers interfere, and the remedy would not be long sought after. Experience is the best of teachers, and the civilized world would soon find means for perfect protection and for impressing upon even so pusilanimous a power the necessity for toleration in matters of religion and social life.

History is full of such exhibitions of cruelty and barbarism, among nations claiming to be enlightened and respectable, and we blush to say the remedy is often wanting. The sudden outbreak of the masses, giving way to pent-up feelings of hatred and contempt, has often swept thousands of unoffending men, women and children into gory graves without cause or offense of any kind, except a difference of race or religious belief, if those can be called offenses. That this civilized century has stood quiet and looked on at these barbarities, which should put to shame the Feejee Islanders, is the great wonder, the great crime, shall we say, of the age in which we live. The Gordian Knot of social and political ostracism, which had tortured the world for centuries, was first cut by Napoleon Bonaparte in his emancipation of the Jews from the thraldom in which he found them. England soon followed his example, and in most of the countries of continental Europe to-day they enjoy all the rights of citizenship accorded to a foreigner. This ought to be the universal rule, and there is neither justice nor reason in a contrary course.

The enlightened and humane policy, which America furnishes the brightest example of, wherein citizenship is an inherent right with all, upon compliance with general laws, should be extended and perpetuated throughout the globe, and we know of no holier crusade in which we could embark than that which would be directed against barbarous, fanatical religious intolerance, wherever found. A recent writer says: "It is not quite a decade since the fitness of a Jew to fill a judicial station was gravely questioned in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. We still remember the bitter opposition Rothschild met in England before he was permitted to take a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for London. Only a few years ago, the arm of the Federal authority in Switzerland was compelled to interfere in the Canton of Argau, because it refused to repeal the old laws discriminating against the Jews. In Sweden and Norway they are still, we believe, prohibited from holding real estate and labor under some other civil disqualifications."

"The more enlightened and humane policy which began to prevail towards the close of the last century, has borne excellent fruits. In Central Europe the Jews are a social and political power. In those countries which we regard as the most advanced in culture, they have uniformly ranged themselves in all public questions on the side of the liberal cause. In the domains of literature, art, science, and especially in that of music, the Jews stand in the front rank, and the larger part of the liberal continental press is now controlled by them." In all that refers in this truthful extract to refinement and culture, the history of the Jews in America substantiates it, and yet this race is treated to-day by the thieving bands of mediterranean Europe as little better than wild beasts, or rather, we ought to say, as no better than dogs. It will not long remain so, as civilization sickens at the thought of it.

TUESDAY'S New York *Tribune* says:

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, having yesterday asked leave to introduce to the House a bill looking to some action which will constrain the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and kindred railroads, to pay the interest on the bonds loaned them by the United States, Mr. Brooks, of this city, by objection, prevented the introduction of the measure. It seems to us a just and proper one, and we do not think an individual objection ought to prevent its consideration by the House.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE amount of back-bone shown by Mr. Greeley is commented on with wonder by the Democratic papers. They seem to forget that *cerebro spinal meningetis* is quite prevalent just now.

AN EXCHANGE says: "Consumption is said to carry to the grave two hundred thousand persons annually on the North American continent." And there must be about two hundred thousand who die of consumption who are carried to the grave by orthodox hearses and bearers.

SOME remarks of an unkind nature have been made about a mistake which we are supposed to have made in regard to Philadelphia local politics. It is very possible we have made a blunder, as we have no Philadelphia political correspondent, and have been foolish enough to depend on the Philadelphia papers for information—which is one of the things which the Philadelphia papers never have.

NAPLES is fortunate in possessing Vesuvius. It is a perpetual attraction, and when it becomes active as it is reported to have done now, all travelers in Europe flock to see it. An active volcano arose which might at any time become so, would be a great card for any American watering place, and we respectfully suggest the procurement of one by those landlords who have found the sea serpent pall upon their guests.

WE were quite pleased with a telegram which came from New York yesterday, saying: "The inauguration of the Shakespearian memorial statute, which was to take place on April 23d, is now postponed until June on account of the non-arrival of the statute." There is an air of sweet simplicity about it that reminds us vividly of a sweet couplet by an early English poet:

"How can he cut it without e'er a knife?
How can he marry without e'er a wife?"

THE Chicago *Evening Post* made a joke about Lilian Edgerton, Olive Logan and Dolly Vardens about six weeks ago. It said Lilian wears one and Olive hardens her heart against them. "And now, after waiting six weeks in vain for some body to laugh, it explains that it meant that Lilian wears one and Dolly Vardens her heart against them. The *Evening Post* would doubtless be a popular paper if it were not that great genius is not appreciated until after death.

SEVEN gentlemen of elegant leisure were on Sixth avenue yesterday with hoes. The Scripture says "Ho, every one that thirsteth!" so we suppose that these gentlemen were only suffering very slightly from thirst, as they hold very little. In fact we watched them for some time and finally concluded—as there were just seven of them—they were the legitimate seven sleepers, awakened, perhaps, but still pretty drowsy. Regarding them as the only means of cleaning the streets, we venture to surmise that if the millenium were to begin to-day and the cholera couldn't come until its close, the streets might all be cleaned in time enough to at least lessen the severity of the dreaded disease.

WE RARELY hear from Italy that the name of some new American girl is not mentioned who is to astound the world as a prima donna. We do not often hear of the donna again, but we submit that it is very hard if every school girl who is sent to take music lessons in Italy is to be flung at us as a rival of Patti's. We do not need any more sopranos any how. If a few of our boys would go over and come back tenors, or if one or two of the brunette girls would evolve contralto voices, it might be better.

Bazaine.

"There can be little doubt now," says a London paper, "about Marshal Bazaine, whose explanations have not satisfied the Committee on Capitulations, appearing before a court-martial. The charges against the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine tend to the general conclusion that for political motives he remained in Metz when he might have escaped, and afterwards capitulated when he might have held out for another month. All along M. Thiers has shown himself decidedly favorable to the Marshal, and a Bonapartist paper gives a very curious reason for this strange attachment. It says that the friendship between Bazaine and the President of the French Republic dates from the year 1866 or 1867. At that time the Emperor was ill, and, according to the journal in question, Marshal Bazaine wrote to M. Thiers stating that he would use his influence with the Empress to get him named on the Council of the Regency if he wished it. M. Thiers accepted. This is the curious explanation which the French has imagined. As far as the Council de Guerre is concerned, it appears that there will be some difficulty in assembling a court, as there is only one marshal in France in a position to act upon it. It is evident that neither Marshal Canrobert nor Marshal LeBeuf can serve as they were under Bazaine's orders in Metz. Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers presided over the Court of Inquiry which has already condemned Bazaine. Marshal Forey is incapacitated through ill-health and Marshal MacMahon was engaged in an operation in conjunction with the Army of the Rhine. There remains, therefore, only Marshal Vaillant, and it is supposed that a special court will be ordered by the Assembly, which will be presided over by that officer.

English Gentlemen.

In reading of the agricultural strike in Warwickshire and other countries of England, we have encountered a speech made by one Arch, in which, as usual, there is a modicum of some sense and justice, and not a little bad temper and bad taste. For instance, Mr. Arch said: "I would not be a gentleman if I were offered the position of one. Accustomed as I am to work, I feel more pleasure in work than in idling and loafing about. I would not give a farthing to lounge about on a sofa, uttering Greek sentences and sipping wine with delicate ladies, for I should not believe I was the profitable member of society which God destined me to be." It is curious to notice this man's idea of "a gentleman." The "lounging about on a sofa" we can understand, and "the sipping wine with delicate ladies" is not incomprehensible; but are we to conclude that "uttering Greek sentences" is a peculiar characteristic of English "gentlemen" when they are in the company of "delicate ladies" If the Hellenic charge be meant as a sly hit at Mr. Gladstone's Homeric studies, it is not a bad one; but probably Mr. Arch knew nothing about them, and he might have left the sneer unsaid altogether if he had known how little Greek the average English "gentleman" brings away from the University.

Potato Bugs.

The Ohio farmers have for some time been in a condition of fearful anxiety over the report that the potato bugs, in their eastward march, have reached Indiana, and were rapidly traversing that State towards Ohio. Painful expectations have at last given way to fearful reality. On Sunday last the sexton of a church, in an Ohio border town, while fixing the bell, observed some black spots moving about on the very apex of the steeple. Ascending, he discovered about a dozen potato-bugs with a straw, in each end of which was a drop of water. This was laid upon the back of one of the bugs, while another was pointing it like a spyglass over into the State, evidently for the purpose of discovering in which direction were the most promising potato patches. When the sexton went down to report the curious circumstances, he was surprised to see a grand army of potato bugs drawn up in the graveyard waiting for marching orders from the beings in the steeple. This is worse than those bedbugs at the hotel at Cape May, which used to come down in the evening and crawl over the register to ascertain the number of the rooms in which the clerk had placed the new arrivals.

Mysterious.

The meditative beings who dwelt in caves and ancient romances are rivaled by a modern New Yorker. Fulton county holds a charming mystery in the person of an elderly gentlemen who leads the life of a hermit in a secluded little red farm-house, and who, name the common world is not permitted to know. He is the possessor of an immense fortune, a widower, and a poet. No mortal eye ever beholds him save by accident—in which case he is the very flower of courtesy. His days are passed in reading, writing, writing poetry, and carrying on correspondence with Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, Bryant, Emerson and Carlyle, who regard him with profound respect and reverence. His culture and his genius is said to be astonishing. A distinguished editor who has lately visited him declares that he will be talked of in the future as we now talk of Milton and Shakespeare. His present labor is the writing of an epic poem, which, it is affirmed, will take at least fifty years to complete. All this is very nice and interesting—except the epic poem. We suggest that even a sentimental mystery like the Hermit of the Little Red Farm-House might find something better to do.

Spanish Etiquette.

Most of us have heard of that King of Spain who was frightfully burnt about his legs, because the proper official was not present to pull him back from the fire. Probably King Amadeus, being an interloper, who has come to the throne in an irregular sort of a way, would, under like circumstances, commit some grievous breach of etiquette, but his subjects are in their way as tenacious of the ancient proprieties as their monarch grilled in story. The *Imparcial*, a leading journal of Madrid, recounts how, when a train was going to start lately, a corpse was found on the track. The stranger, unconscious of *Cosas de Espana*, would have instantly suggested getting it off. He would soon have been made to feel the monstrosity of the proposal. It is necessary in Spain for the body under such circumstances to remain where it lies for the inspection of a particular official. He was sent for. Not for ten hours could this functionary be discovered and brought to the body, and meanwhile the traffic was suspended. In the interests of the traveling public in Spain it is to be hoped that people who feel like dying, will be so obliging as to refrain from walking on railroads. A notice to this effect should be posted.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

A Peoria, Illinois, paper tells a story of heartless cruelty, the truth of which we are loth to believe. It seems that a party of boys were playing together with an India-rubber football, when it had named Hicks picked up the ball, exhausted the air, and crammed the empty plaything into his mouth. Another boy, just for a joke, siezed the key, inserted it in the ball, and, before Hicks could stop him, he inflated the toy to its utmost capacity, and then turned the key. It was painful for young Mr. Hicks—exceedingly painful—because the ball distended his cheeks until they were as large as peck measures, and his lower jaw hung down upon his breast. It seems to be impossible to remove the ball, and the prospect is that this blighted young Hicks will be compelled to go through life disfigured in this shocking manner. Boys cannot be too careful when they attempt to play practical jokes upon their companions. Even if this ball does not remain in Hicks' mouth forever, these thoughtless boys will be filled with remorse if it bursts some day and blows off the top of Hicks' head, or sends a condensed lightning cane down his throat to fumble around his interior machinery.

Curious.

The Boston *Globe* says it is very curious to see the New York *World* newspaper praising Mr. Greeley for his endorsement of the Missouri call to Cincinnati. It looks queer for the *World*, so diametrically opposite to H. G., according to his former faith and preaching, to now give him a puff half a column long. H. G. has always been a leading high tariff advocate, while the *World* is free trade. In short, H. G. was a professed Republican, and the *World* wears the greenest kind of Democratic spectacles. The *World*, in the article referred to, is in the very best possible mood, and goes on praising the Liberal Republicans, the colored convention to be held in New Orleans, and even pats Mr. Sumner kindly on the back. All this, of course, means coalition, and shows that matters are pretty desperate among the wire-pullers, when antagonists of the longest standing, and with war paint still upon their faces, are ready to bury the hatchet. The principle of coalition is to ignore principle, that is, to yield conviction to expediency.

A Siamese Sensation.

In the Siam *Weekly Advertiser* appears the following account of a tragedy, the scene of which is laid in the province of Petchaburi: "A few days ago, at Ban Kem there was an occurrence as follows: Some children were playing together a little distance from a house when a Siamo-Chinese came along and picked up one of the children, aged about four years, and carried it away. Presently the mother of the child came and inquired for her child. The other children told her that a man had taken it in that direction. She followed, and soon learned the sad fate of her child. The man had stolen the silver anklets and bracelets of the child, then took it by the feet and dashed it against a tree to kill it, then buried it but slightly and left the feet bare. The mother found her child by noticing its bare feet moving above the ground. The child was badly bruised, but not killed. The man was taken, and delivered over to the proper officers to be dealt with."

The Siegfried Murder.

It is a strange story of crime which the body of Frederick Joseph Siegfried tells, after lying for three years in the grave. While mysterious deaths are happening with the usual frequency, and undetected murderers walk the streets with accustomed ease, science finds that three years ago this old man was dosed with a deadly quantity of arsenic, and the son arraigns the supposed poisoner to answer before the bar of the criminal court. Siegfried was the possessor of a small fortune of some $12,000, and of a covetous friend by the name of Haeggi, in itself an omen of evil. The fortune would naturally go to Siegfried's son, but Haeggi took the matter in hand and prevented it. He had the old man at his own house under treatment for a slight malady There he administered medicine with his own hand, mixed draughts and porridges, dosed and fed him. Siegfried grew slowly worse, and asked to see his son and daughter. These were admitted under surveillance, and pushed out of the door as soon as the old man grew talkative. To his request for their society, the answer was another dose of Haeggi's concoction, and, with his children shut out of the room, he died, under the hands of his friend. Then there was a new will found, making Haeggi sole legatee and executor. For three years the attendant of Siegfried's last hours has enjoyed his inheritance, but filial love, and possibly a desire for the $12,000 have at last opened the grave and a case which, for mystery and possible villiarfy, will rank well among the best efforts of New York in the line of sensation.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs nurture and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. There are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy retailers who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
GAS FIXTURES.
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.
We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an
Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,
which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the
NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.
As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.
Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.
We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
apl:o24

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja27

Wattles & Sheafer,
There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.

Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.
Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
New Spring Hats,
New Spring Bonnets,
New Spring Ribbons,
New Spring Flowers,
New Spring Scarfs,
New Lace Collars,
New Spring Neckties,
New Parasols
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS,
In all the Latest Novelties.
New Spring Shawls
CORSETS,
New Spring Skirts,
New White Skirts,
Tucked and Embroidered.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
STRAW GOODS.
SPRING STYLES
LADIES' AND MISSES HATS,
In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.
Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pon Pons, Ornaments, &c.
O. B. and Gros Grain Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.
Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.
Lama and Thread Lace,
PARASOL COVERS.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Neck Ribbons,
Bond and Swiss Ruffling and Ruching for the Neck in Latest Styles.
KID GLOVES.
Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.
Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1.25 and $1.50 for two buttons.
Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses
Silk and Lisle Gloves,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
☞ Spring Goods arriving every day at
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
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Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 5 MARKET STREET,
mh4-m6 PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sharpsburg Academy,
FOR BOTH SEXES,
SHARPSBURG, PA.
The Spring Term opens APRIL 9th. Attention will be paid to Normal Department. For further information, address M. E. SCHEIBNER, Principal.
mh18-m9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Seasonable Goods,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
At 12½c, Gray Wash Poplin.
At 12½c, Brown Wash Poplin.
At 10c, Fast Colored Dark Prints, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
BLACK ALPACAS.
At 22½c, Good Black Alpaca.
At 25c, Plain and Corded Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 44c, Black Mohair Lustres.
At 50c, Black Mohair Lustres.
At 55c, Black Mohair Lustres.
At 62½c Black

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS,
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

The monetary stringency has continued throughout the day, and ¾ and ¼ per cent. commissions, with and without interest, were the pretty general rates of the day. Just before 3 p. m., a round half million lent at 7 per cent, currency, but rates were quickly jumped again to an eighth. There is no business in commercial paper. The Clearing-house Committee met this afternoon to take action on the matter of Tenth National Bank. By a vote of 30 to 15, it was resolved to keep the bank in the association, but a resolution was passed making a penalty for such offense by any bank in future, suspension from the association until the meeting of a Committee can be called.

That numerous class of operators in provision who have groaned under the weight of heavy stocks, and know where to put their hands on the said stocks, will probably be able to extract a few grains of comfort from the following excerpt from Kercheval & Son's circular of the latest date:

"Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis are evidently short, as is Louisville. The interior towns are pretty well cleaned out—most of them, as Kansas City, St. Joseph, and their satellites, have nothing. Eddyville, Ottawa, Rock Island, and Canton have shipped off 50@75 per cent of their cure. Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Jacksonville, and the packing places up the Mississippi, save, possibly Galena, have greatly depleted themselves, while no one place in the West holds its winter cure. Cincinnati holds an uncertain, but conceded large stock. To offset this, however, Ohio and Indiana are short, not merely in supplies, but have passed them from their control, as most of them have actually been exported. New York and the New England States are 100,000 bris. Pork short, as compared with last year. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also short.

Robinson Bros. No 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115½	115¾
5-20s—1862	112⅝	112¾
" 1864	112⅝	112¾
" 1865	113	113¼
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	112⅞	113⅛
" 1868	113¼	113½
10-40s	108⅝	108¾
Currency 6's	115¼	115¼
Gold	110¼	110⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Do Scrip	92	92
Erie	65¾	64¼
Reading	116⅜	
Lake Shore	96⅝	96
Fort Wayne	96¼	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼	91⅝
Rock Island	112⅝ (ex div)	112
Chicago & N. W.	82⅝	82¾
Do. Preferred	94¼	94¼
St. Paul, Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80½	80½
Wabash	48¾	48⅝
Union Pacific	38	38⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	48½	48¾
Pacific Mail	64	64
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Adams Express	96¾	97
American Express	73	72½
U. S. Express	72	72
Wells, Fargo	80	79

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110⅝	U. S. 10-40s	108¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	113¼	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 10, 1872.

Gold closed up firm at 110⅝. Loans from flat to 1-32 for carrying. Clearances $31,000,000. The Government bond market is generally steady, and the offers for Government bonds amounted to about $3,500,000, at from 109.89 to 110.42. Awards, $1,000,000, at from 109.96 to 110.11⅝. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day. At the opening the market was firm for a time, and prices were rallied from ¼ to ½ per cent., but soon afterwards a heavy feeling set in and during the afternoon prices declined from ½ to 3¼ per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, C. C. & I. C., North Western common, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific. The heavy decline in Erie was occasioned by the decline in London, where there is a growing stringency in the money market. The market at the close was very weak and down to the lowest prices of the day, with an increased pressure to sell in the entire list. Subscriptions to the stock of U. S. National Bank to-day amount to over two million. Money stringent; early business was at ⅛ to ¼, and closed firm at 1-16 to ⅛. Sterling weak and quiet.

Sterling exchange 109½@110.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112⅝; do '64, 112⅝; do '65, 113¼; do new, 111½; do '67, 113⅝; do '68, 113¾; 10s, 108⅝; new 5s, 110; currency 6s, 115¼.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¼@; Tennessee, old, 66⅝; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 54; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 72¾; Quicksilver 38½; Adams Express 97; Wells, Fargo & Co. 78; American Merchants Union 72¼; United States 72; Pacific Mail 62¾; New York Central 97¾; Scrip 91¾; Erie 63¾; do preferred 80; Harlem 111; do preferred 120; Reading 117½; Michigan 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91¾; North Western 80¾; do preferred 93¾; Rock Island 111¼; New Jersey Central 109½; St. Paul 60¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 77¾; do preferred 99; Fort Wayne 95¼; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 54; Chicago & Atlantic 126; ditto preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 96; Panama 31; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 31½; Central Pacific bonds 101¾; Union Pacific 91¾; Delaware & Lackawana 108.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars		cars
Wilson Glass & Co	1	Nimick & Co	7
Meredeth T & Co	7	J A Caughy	1
Brown & Co	1	Robinson Rea	1
Total	18		

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

E Wiston	4	J Moorhead	9
J A Caughy	1	J W Porter	5
Brown & Co	2	Nimick & Co	5
Total	28		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight P & Co	8	Jones & Laughlin	1
Shoenberger B & Co	6	Jones & Laughlin	1
Rees G & Co	1	Lacy Furnace	18
Rees G & Co	2	Zug Co	1
Hussey W & Co	3	Zug Co	1
Union Iron Mills	3	Klouan C Bro	3
Graff B & Co	1		
Total	48		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Graff B & Co 1.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY April 10, 1872.

Trade in general merchandise is fair and improving, and navigation having been resumed to all points west and south, there is no good reason why business should not be active in all its various departments for the next three months. The only change to note in ash is a decline in common soda to 6¼@, and refined to 7@. Apples in fair demand, but unchanged. Butter is in fair supply and easier, but unchanged—the inquiry is mainly for the best grades. Eggs in fair demand, but unchanged; 22c seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation. Flour is firm, and the recent advance is well sustained; winter wheat $8 to $8.50; spring wheat $7.50 to $7.75. About the only new feature to note in the grain market is the stronger feeling in oats, notwithstanding there is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and stocks are large for the season; we now quote white at 49@50c. There is more inquiry for shelled corn, and it may be quoted, free in elevator, at 58@60c, bld and asked. Hay continues scarce and in demand, and prices are fully sustained. There is considerable inquiry for potatoes, and the stock in this market is very much reduced; prime Peach Blows are selling at 85c per bushel. We can also report an improved demand for both Clover and Timothy Seeds, and while the market in consequence is firmer, prices as yet are not quotably higher; sales of the former in a jobbing way at $5.50 to $5.75, and the latter at $3 to $3.50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 10, 1872.

According to late circulars, the capacity of charters at Philadelphia is considerably in excess of stock, but the market continues very dull nevertheless, and prices are barely maintained. Spot quoted at 21¾c; seller first half April 21¾; seller first half May, 21¼c. There was a cargo sold for the last half of April at 21¼c. Refined is certainly very low for this particular season of the year, and this, too, in view of the fact that stocks are very much reduced. Crude—sale of one barge, to arrive on this water, at 8¾c. There was considerable oil sold at Parkers today, on Pittsburgh account, probably some 8,000 to 10,000 barrels, at $4.25 per barrel—considered equivalent to 8¼c per gallon here. Oil barrels are reported quiet and unchanged; city make $1.60 on spot.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Sunbeam & Co W, accountant A. Smuck			74 bbls
Citizens	"	Archer & Co	450 "
Vesta	"	H. McKelvy	690 "
Kier's	"	R. S. Duncan	295 "
Petrolite	"	Parker & T	888 "
Sterling	"	H. McKelvey	296 "
Star	"	do	486 "
Total			3,179

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday the attendance of buyers was very small, and in consequence the volume of business was light; last night and this morning, however, a number of shippers put in an appearance from Philadelphia and New York, and, this together with a very limited supply, has produced a firmer feeling, and to-day several droves changed hands at last week's prices. Prime 1,200 to 1,400; steers fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6¼@6¾cts; and good 1,000 to 1,000, averages at 5¾@6cts; there was one drove of extra southern Ohio steers, for which Tets were offered and refused, but it should be borne in mind that it required some very fine cattle to bring the last named figure. The New York market was hard last Monday, while Philadelphia, if anything, is a shade better, but buyers for both of these markets are disposed to take hold in anticipation of an improvement next week, and this taken in connection with the reduced supply has, as already intimated, caused a stronger feeling, and the best grades may possibly bring a slight advance over our quotations before the close of the week. The offerings of stock cattle continue light, but the same is true of the demand, prices, however, are unchanged, selects, according to quality and condition.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
33	41,750	6 30	12	13,420	6 35
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
6	9,820	5 75	18	21,100	6 25
Sadler, Haven & Co., sold:					
16	18,070	6 00	13	14,500	5 65
7	7,010	5 30	11	10,580	5 00
13	13,440	5 75	24	41,200	6 20
Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold:					
69	79,640	5 80	32	42,370	6 40
18	21,900	7 35	15	16,500	5 25
31	30,330	6 00	16	17,290	6 40
15	19,580	6 60	2	3,180	3 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been light, and the market in consequence is stronger, and prices are up, that is for the best quality, 20@25c do per cwt. Prime fine wool, averaging from 95 to 100 lbs, may be quoted at 9@9¼c, and 110 to 115 lbs, of which there were few on sale, at $8,80@9,50. There has been no improvement in the eastern markets, but it is expected that the supply there will be pretty well reduced this week, and that trade, in consequence, will be better next week. Thus far there have been but very few sold for shipment to New York; Easiman is here but he is building stock in hope of buying cheap, and the fact that the offerings as a general thing, as yet, are not the kind wanted. There was but one bunch of clipped on sale; it was held at 6¼ with 6cts, considered a good price. Following this is a pretty full report of the sales during the past three days.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedgers Huff & Co., sold:					
82	7,150	7 50	158	13,740	7 70
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
174	14,870	8 50	179	14,050	8 40
180	15,620	7 55	199	15,320	7 85
Sadler, Haveys & Co., sold:					
164	13,890	7 50			
Smith, Watson & B, sold:					
181	14,800	7 15	54	4,300	8 00
10	870	6 50	18	1,285	4 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
151	13,920	7 00	242	32,150	8 05
161	14,760	7 65	80	7,510	7 65
150	15,880	7 65	141	14,030	7 85
Ulery Bro, sold:					
100	7,940	8 44	16	1,330	4 81

HOGS.

Trade in this class of stock is more active, and the market under the influence of an increased demand and light supply is firmer and prices are a shade higher. Time was extra Philadelphia hogs are selling at $4,85 to $4,95, and Yorkers at $4.20 to $4.60, according to quality. However, the feeling among operators generally is averse to any material or permanent advance in prices and this is based on the fact that hogs, at present prices, are higher relatively than the product. Following report embraces the bulk of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Kuff & Co., sold:					
71	14,500	4 55	38	5,790	4 55
73	18,100	4 90	22	4,610	4 50
73	13,600	4 55	52	12,330	4 75
80	16,680	4 75	76	14,650	4 50
106	21,520	4 50	106	25,990	4 87
24	6,610	4 90	27	5,010	4 25
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
127	22,230	4 80	60	13,220	4 70
Sadler Haven & Co., sold:					
76	11,040	4 45	87	20,570	4 70
160	20,730	4 55	46	11,220	4 85
14	4,150	5 00	50	11,690	4 85
53	12,320	4 55	145	22,260	4 50
114	22,510	4 50	76	11,370	4 50
73	12,190	4 55	166	34,910	4 55
100	22,300	4 80	70	16,960	4 85
42	10,330	4 35	23	4,440	4 55
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
41	8,700	4 65	75	17,960	4 85
45	8,550	4 50	112	23,640	4 74
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
71	14,200	4 60	124	27,860	4 70
74	12,220	4 50	49	11,888	4 50
26	5,970	4 85	33	7,860	4 70
57	8,940	4 50	160	37,940	4 60
203	33,453	4 70	58	21,520	4 50
56	12,360	4 55			
Ulery Bro.					
25	6,980	4 90	57	14,950	4 90
35	7,880	4 50	17	4,260	4 80
47	6,880	4 40	43	5,320	4 25
58	6,750	4 20	17	4,220	4 80
123	28,700	4 90	97	18,750	4 55

Wool Market.

BOSTON.—Since our last report the wool market has been very quiet, so far as the domestic article is concerned. There has been very little inquiry either from manufacturers or dealers, as prices have evidently touched the topmost point, and are now relatively high as compared with those of corresponding grades of foreign. Hence consumers are generally turning their attention to the latter for substitution, and many of them who have never used it before to any extent, are now running on it almost exclusively. The new clip Australian, now coming to hand, is especially growing in favor among our manufacturers, as it is long stapled, clean and light, and is more closely resembling the finer grades of our domestic wool than any other kind known to commerce.

It is rather fortunate that our home manufacturers are just now taking so kindly to the use of foreign wool, in default of the usual supply of domestic. If they had ignored this alternative, and insisted upon competing for the small balance of the latter remaining in the hands of dealers, it would have been entirely exhausted long before the new clip was available, and prices would have been forced much higher than they are at present. As it is, the scarcity is unprecedented; and although we are still more than two months from the receipt of the new crop of western, there is not over half a million pounds of domestic fleece in the market, and probably less than that amount in New York and Philadelphia together.

So far as domestic pulled wools are concerned, prices are in fact quotably lower, the transactions showing a decline in some grades of 2@3c per lb. Foreign wool skins are also lower, the decline ranging from pullers having fallen off. Just now pulled is more plenty than fleece, with a tendency to accumulation; for, though the stock is light for the season, the current sales for consumption are correspondingly small. Moreover, pulled wool has been forced above its natural level as compared with fleece; but being no longer relatively scarce, the equilibrium in prices is necessarily being restored.

Sales of domestic for the week have been small and foot up about 325,000 lbs. Included are 4,000 lbs X Michigan at 81c; 2,000 lbs washed western at 80c; 700 lbs unwashed do, at 60c; 350 lbs black at 65c; 500 lbs scoured black at $1.10; 10,000 lbs nolls at 70c@$1.08.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 10.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¼; account, 92⅝; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 94; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—5-20s of '63, 95¾.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes, 55f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Cotton: middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d. Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 26@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Beef, 66s 6d. Cheese, 80s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton more active; sales of 2,060 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour slightly advanced; super western and State $6,65@6,85; common to good extra $6,85@7,20; St. Louis $7,50@10,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whiskey dull at 82½c. Wheat heavy; north-west club afloat $1,50@1,52; No. 1 Duluth spring in store $1,60; winter red western $1,72@1,75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn more steady; mixed western afloat 72c; yellow 73c; white 74c; old and new western mixed 70½@70¾c; old afloat 73c. Oats heavy; western 50¾@52c; Ohio 52¾@53½c. Eggs in good demand at 20@22c. Hay quiet; shipping $1,35. Hops quiet at 25@65c for 1871; 16@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869. Leather in fair request at 28@30c. Orinoco 27@28c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 50@55c; pulled 50@55c; fall clip California 41c. Coffee in fair request; Rio 17¾@20¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses firm; Cuba 56@58c. Rice dull at 9@9¾c. Crude petroleum 11¾c; refined 21¾c. Turpentine weak at 67½c. Pork quiet but firmer; new mess $13,50; prime $11; new prime mess $12,75; mess June $13,50; June $13,62½; July $13,75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8½@9c; kettle 9c. Butter dull; western 11@24c. Cheese dull at 13@19c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firmer; Ingot Lake former at 44@45c. Pig iron firm; Scotch $36@55; American $32@52; Lehigh easy firm at $100@105; Russia sheet 15c gold. Nails firm; cut $5,75; clinch $7,25@7,75; horse shoe 20@35c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Jobbing trade busy, while business with commission men exhibits no great animation. Staple fabrics steady and firm at 13¼@15c for light and heavy brown sheetings, 15@15½ for heavy brown drills, 11¼@12c for printed calicos, 60c for dress mohair braids, 90c for alpaca, do 85c for colored soft finish spool thread, 45c for White Mountain 3 cord, do 40c for Green & Daniel's, do 35c for Hollyoke, do $1,20 for black repellants, popular makes, and $1,20@$1,30 for mixed colors, do 30@35c for cotton yarns, 38@40c for Shark cotton sacks, 45c for 2½ bushel, do 47½c for 3 bushel, do 35c for farmers' and mechanics' cottonades. Russia crashes as to quality.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Cattle receipts 968, making total for week 4,334, or 2,500 cars, against 2,285 last week; market dull and prices a shade lower than last week; sales 418 steers 1,335 to 1463 lbs, $5,50@6,20; 20 Michigan steers, 1,113 lbs, $5,30; 94 Missouri steers, 1,231 to 1,262 lbs, $6@6,12½; 13 Missouri oxen, 1,631 lbs, $6,15; 16 Ohio oxen and steers, 1,285 lbs at $5,82½. Sheep: receipts 2,653, making the supply thus far 8,233 against 4,645 last week; prices declined ¼@½c; sales 34 Canada lambs of 72 lbs at $6,25; 777 Indiana sheep of 90 to 98 lbs at $8,25. Hogs: receipts 1,100 head, making the supply thus far 7,800 against 6,178 last week; mostly heavy hogs offering; market dull and prices slightly lower; sales 110 of 123 lbs at $4,50; 91 of 214 lbs $4,62½; 70 of 291 lbs $4,75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour: extra spring active at $6,37@7,00. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 spring $1,21¼@1,22¼. Corn: No. 2 mixed quiet and steady at 38¼@38½c; No. 2 white 41@41½c. Oats: No. 2 active and stronger at 69@69½c. Barley: No. 2 fall neglected and lower at 49½c. Mess pork higher at $12,00 bld, and $12,05 asked. Lard quiet at $8,40@8,42½. Bulk meats: loose a shade firmer and better inquiry; shoulders 3¾@6½c. Hams in pickle 7½@c. Highwines quiet and firm at 82c. Hogs: shippers buying freely at $4,12½@4,35. Cattle dull and tending downward.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 22¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Mess pork buoyant but unsettled; $13,00 asked spot sales, $14,00 buyers 3 months. Lard firm; 8¼@8½c. Bulk meat unsettled; bacon 6¼c, sides 6@6¼c, 8¾c asked. Bacon steady; 8½@8¾, 9¾c asked; small sales. Bulk shoulders 5½c new. Hogs firm; $4,25@4,50. Best rye whisky advanced, 83@84c; latter prevailing rate.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Flour firm but less active; Wisconsin $7,62@7,75. Wheat held stiffly; State red $1,85@1,88; amber $1,95. Rye steady at 87@88c. Corn held firmly; yellow 67c; mixed western 67c. Oats steady; white 54@55c; mixed 51@53c. Petroleum 15¾@15¾c; refined 21¾@21¾c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Tobacco stiff; sales 50 hhds. Bagging firm and quiet; medium to heavy 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7,25. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1,31; No. 2, $1,22¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 39¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 58c. Mess pork steady at $12,00. Lard: prime steam 8¼c. Bulk shoulders 3¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1,70; amber Michigan $1,59¾. Corn firm; low mixed 47¾c; Michigan 48½c; white 49½c. Oats firm; No 2 44½c; Michigan 39½c. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 red winter $1,68; No. 2 $1,57. Corn firm at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c. Refined petroleum firm at 21c in car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22c.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 21¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1,73; No. 1 $1,66¾c; amber $1,59. Corn firm at 49¾c. Oats steady at 38¾@39c. Clover seed $5,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 10.—171 sks barley, John Gawgnish; lot mt bxs 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do do, A J Heagan; 1 bale mdse, Arbuthnot S & Co; 4 bbls d apples, W D Cooper & Bro; 2 bbls tallow, Head C & Co; 7 bbls lard, 2 do hams, Riddle Son & Co; 3 tubs butter, 3 kgs lard, Loh & C; 1 car oats, M P Herron; 1 do middlings, Laing & McK; 400 bbls flour, D Wallace; 9 bales waste tow, Frazer & M; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 1 pkg mdse, Halls safe & Lock Co; roll rope, Jones & Johnson; 4 bxs wood in shape, A K Page; 300 bgs oats, Dorrington Bros; 1 cow 1 calf 4 bushels corn, S B Ewing; 2 bureaus 2 w stands, M Horne; 26 s machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 5 bureaus, N W Huntsman & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 10.—137 sks rags, Hone Harrison & Co; 1 car oats, 1 do barley, McHenry & H; 1 car shingles, H Brown & Co; 100 bbls, S. & H. Brown; 1 do lumber, McQuewan & D; 23 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 4 bbls bacon, J O'Brien; 9 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 64 bbls apples, Houck & McCangu; 5 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 14 kgs a butter, H. Rea Jr; 690 bars iron, Lewis O & P; 24 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 50 bxs f jars, N A Smith, Son & Co; 32 bales paper, Frazier M Ch; 16 bbls eggs, H Riddle & Co; 39 bbls butter, Loh & Cooley; 16 kgs rivets, W P Townerods; 68 sks rags, Halls & Bro; 7 rolls leather, I Hannett & Son; 1 car oats, W Welsh & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watts L & Co; 100 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 10.—1 car posts, B Schmidt; 5 cars limestone, Shoenberger B & Co; 20 bdls trees, 1 bx plants, Elliot & Burgess; 30 bales hides, 1 do pelts, I Smith; 2 sewing machines, Shaw Sew. Mac. Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 1 car clay, Star F. B. Co; 1 bx h wares; Wilmore W. L. & Co; 3 bxs medicine, Harris & Ewing; 1 car junk, M Merriman; 10 bdls hoes, 48 do forks, J Woodwell & Co; 10 bxs machinery, Carson Bros; 16 bxs h ware, Lyle, Banfield & Co; 50 bxs cheese, 2 sks seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 organ, Charlotte Blume; 2 kgs paint, H. W. C. Tweddle; 29 sks potatoes, 6 do turnips, West; 5 pgs marketing, J. McCorosan; 1 car wooden ware, Freeman & Berger; 2 bxs butter, E & C. Maginn; 1 car metal, Graff B. & Co; 1 car scrap iron, W. McKenney; 25 cars coal, Coalman R. & Co; 72 cars do, Kier & Foster, 17 do do, Armstrong D. & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 10.—1 car iron ore, Jones & L; 1 do pig iron, same; 1 car iron ore, Zug & Co; 1 do pig iron, same; 8 do iron ore, McKnight & Co; 5 do do do, Shoenberger B & Co; 1 car iron ore, Rees G & Co; 2 do pig iron same; 3 do iron ore, Hussey W & Co; 1 cap lumber, South Side p mills; 1 car do do; 4 kgs bolts, Lewis O & P; 10 bbls onions, McMillen & W; 6 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 25 bales rags, S. P. Markle & Co; 8 bbls hams, McCandless Son & Co; 2 organs, L. S. Norton; 5 pcs mdse, Anderson & S; 1 car clay, Hussey & Co; 63 jugs molasses, Voigt M & Co; 18 jugs syrup, Van Gorder & S; 31 jugs syrup, H Rea; 1 car oats, Hook & P; 94 sks corn, J Rose.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 10.—83 bbls apples, 23 sks potatoes, John Herbert. 46 jugs m syrup, Jas Frazier; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 car do, John Nauz; 1 do do, McKirdy & Mc; 10 bbls cut meat, Jas Irwin; 1 do lard, Spencer J & Co; 31 bdls spokes 20 do fellows, J Lautner; 1 car shingles, J Alston & Son; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, A G Neff.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Jas. Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING
Establishment,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.)
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as to the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.
mh9-mwf36

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Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS,
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RIVER NEWS.

The river was still swelling at this point last evening, with twenty feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks; this is more water than we have had at this point for some time, and it was generally unexpected. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant but stormy—the wind at times blew a perfect hurricane.

The Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Western was to have departed last night, and if not she will leave at an early hour this morning. She has a good freight list and quite a number of passengers. Capt. John Todd will have command until she reaches St. Louis. Capt. Evans engagements here preventing him making the trip as he expected.

The Bella in charge of Capt. M. A. Cox, is filling up steadily for Nashville and will depart on Saturday next.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt Geo. W. Ebert, is filling up steadily for St. Louis and will soon be ready to take her departure. The Mollie is a large and commodious steamer, is a big carrier and offers superior inducements to passengers.

Capt. Reed, of the Messenger, has not yet concluded for what point he will load.

The Bella in charge of Capt. M. A. Cox, is filling up steadily for Nashville and will depart on Saturday next.

—We clip the following from the Missouri *Republican*: Rumors were rife on the landing yesterday of a contemplated war for the trade of the Upper Mississippi river, between a new line of packets to be called the People's Line. Hitherto the trade between this city and Upper Mississippi ports have been controlled by the old established St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, the Northern Line Packet Company and the Northwestern Union Packet Company. Occasionally a few independent packets have ventured into this stream, and have generally done a fair amount of business. The new combination is said will present the elements of a formidable opposition. Capt. Abe McPike, of Northwestern Union Packet Company fame, is said to be the head of the new combination. Rumor has it that he has purchased six boats, and that she leaves this morning on an initiatory trip. The objective point of the new line will, it is stated, be La Crosse, and the boats will call at all landings between this city and that place. The following named boats are the packets which, rumor has it, will constitute the new People's Line: Dexter, Annie Johnson, Hudson, and Jennie Baldwin. Capt. Abe McPike will, it is stated, stand forth as the responsible head of the new line, and Capt. R. M. Roberts, not unknown either in this city or along the Upper Missippi, will represent the interests of the new company in this city. We give these rumors as we heard them. Time will reveal how near they are to the facts in the matter.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: The officers of the Ohio No. 4 deny the particulars of the collision of that boat with the Alaska, as published in dispatches from Catlettsburgh to the morning papers of yesterday. Mr. Wes. Corns, who was at the wheel of the Ohio at the time, claims to have repeatedly sounded two whistles for the side wanted, as boats coming down will have a right to do, but they were disregarded by the pilot of the Andes, Mr. Geo. O'Neil, who insisted on having the same side. To gain her point, it is alleged, the Andes rammed the Ohio a full head of steam, as otherwise she could not have made the landing. The damage sustained by the Ohio was some broken stationary fenders, and the whistlard at Catlettsburgh had her cargo box demolished.

—Saturday's New Orleans *Picayune* says: The alarm of fire yesterday was caused by the burning of the pilot house of the steamer Sallie V. From what we could learn of the accident, it was caused by a lamp in the room next to the pilot house. As the wind was blowing at the time quite fresh, it was feared that the boat would be destroyed; but fortunately the fire was put out without much damage. The Sallie V. was detained on her last up trip by the weather, and had to lay over to-day. She leaves this morning at 9 o'clock for all landings on the lower coast.

—The Madison *Courier* contradicts its statement concerning the sale of J. R. Stewart and Co's new boat to the St. Louis Express Line.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, Will leave as above on THURSDAY, April 11th, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
P. S.—The Juniata will receive passengers and freight to-day.
apl0 C. L. BR

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Countin Room.

A good route on all the morning dailies in Wilkinsburg can be bought at a very low figure. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man or boy. For particulars inquire of Mr. Swift, present carrier at Wilkinsburg.

Real Estate, Urban and Suburban.

Any of our readers desirous of owning a nice homestead in the city, or selecting a large and eligible lot at Hoboken, to build on or hold for an advance, would do well to consult the advertisements of Mr. R. Robinson, the indefatigable and popular real estate agent, whose office is at No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny, where he also offers very many desirable parcels of valuable real estate in and out of town.

The Income Tax.

The United States tax collectors have recently distributed some of their interesting circulars in reference to the returns of income, and a word of instruction to the parties receiving them may not be out of place. It should be borne in mind that *every person* who has received one of these blanks must make a return, regardless of whether he is liable to be taxed or not. Then too, every person whose income amounts to $2,000 or upwards must make a return, whether a blank has been sent or not. Now is the time to make the returns according to these provisions, and our readers who are interested should attend to the matter without delay.

Sprained his Ankle.

A boy named Frederick Seville, Tuesday evening was observed stealing canned oysters, and other edibles from in front of the store of Mr. Inglewood Forrest, Federal street, Allegheny, near the Park. Mr. Forrest was first to discover his depredations and gave chase to the young thief, but in doing so slipped and fell on the pavement in front of Semple's store, spraining his ankle very severely, from which he was rendered unable to walk. He was taken to his residence on North avenue, where he received the proper attention. The ankle it is feared is broken.

The boy Seville was captured by the police, and is now awaiting a hearing.

Tate, Eckels & Co.

This is a new firm in the Produce and General Commission business; they have taken the warehouse, No. 97 First avenue, where they invite consignments of every description and will deal extensively in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Potatoes, Apples, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, &c., &c. Their intention is to keep at all times a full line of goods, and to replenish their stock continually from the best sources of supply—they will give prompt and careful attention to all consignments and hope by quick and satisfactory sales to make it to the interest of country correspondents to reach the Pittsburgh market through them. The members of the firm have had ample experience in the produce business, and as they are energetic, enterprising and accommodating gentlemen, we expect the firm to become the middle men between large numbers of country producers and city consumers. We vouch for it that they will, in a few months take a prominent place among our best houses in their line of business.

A Police Officer's Shortcomings.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of police officers had a personal encounter on Robinson street, Allegheny, which created some excitement among pedestrians who happened to pass that way at the time. The belligerents were Lieutenant Thomas and John Saulter—or rather the belligerent was Saulter, for Thomas merely acted on the defensive. It seems that in making his rounds last Saturday evening, the Lieutenant discovered Saulter on his beat, and upon investigating further, found him intoxicated in another part of town. For this offense, which was reported to the Mayor, Saulter was suspended from the force for a few days. Yesterday afternoon when he met Thomas he assaulted him with with all manner of abuse for reporting his case, and at last became so violent in his demonstrations that the Lieutenant called two other officers and had the fighter taken to the lock-up. Last night the case was heard before Mayor Callow who imposed upon the accused a fine of $10, and then dismissed him from the force.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Warden Scandrett's Visitors for the Last Quarter.

The quarterly report of the Prison Inspectors, which has just been completed, gives some interesting statistics in relation to the number and character of the persons who were placed under Warden Scandrett's care, for shorter or longer periods, during the past three months. The number of court prisoners received—these were those who were sent to jail by Court—was 267, of which 239 were females and 28 males. The number discharged by order of Court was 275, of which 245 were males and 28 females. Of those committed by magistrates there were 756 males and 70 females, making an aggregate of 826. The number discharged was 761 males and 61 females—in all 822.

The jail, on March 1st, contained in all, Court prisoners and those committed by magistrates, 85 males and 13 females—98 in all, which is a small average.

A NEW REGULATION.

Enforcing the Ordinances.

Mayor Callow is deserving of all praise in his efforts to further increase the efficiency of his police force and through it, render good service to citizens generally. Among the new improvements which he has recently adopted, is the appointment of officer Richard Geary, as a special officer, to see to it, that all the ordinances of the city in relation to street obstructions, &c., &c., are strictly complied with. He has become somewhat of a custom in Allegheny—as it is a certain extent prevails here—for parties to make a storage yard of some of the streets at night for their wagons; then too merchants have taken perhaps a little too much liberty with public property in occupying the sidewalks with dry goods boxes, &c. It is proposed to remedy these evils by enforcing the ordinances, and the ordinance officer has been assigned the duty of reporting all cases—violations of this enactment. He commences on his work at once.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Man Run Over on the Railroad in Allegheny and Left a Shapeless Mass of Flesh and Bone.

Last evening about eight o'clock a little boy discovered a man lying asleep on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the north end of the bridge, between Robinson street and the abutment. The lad called to the man, and told him that was no place for him to sleep, when the latter raised up and told the boy to go about his business.

The boy then ran and told Lieut. Woche and officer Cornelius, and they ran to the place indicated, where, to their horror, they found the body, terribly mangled and life extinct. Engine No. 28 had just passed the spot where the body was found, on its way to Pittsburgh, running with the tender forward, so that the engineer had failed to see the man on the track. The engine had stopped about thirty yards from where the body was found, and that was about the same distance from that spot where the man had been lying when struck. The body was terribly mangled and the head crushed to a jelly, so that it would have been impossible to identify him by papers on his person, however, the unfortunate man is supposed to have been one John Myers.

The remains were gathered up, and conveyed to Herzman's undertaking establishment, where an inquest willibe held this morning, Coroner West having been notified last night.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

James Hawkins, who was arrested last evening for stealing an overcoat, a shawl and a pair of lady's shoes from the hall of the residence of Dr. Coffey, was yesterday committed for trial at Court.

Mayor Blackmore adjudicated upon twenty-one common cases yesterday morning.

Anthony Donovan and Joseph Bird were yesterday sentenced to the Work House for thirty days each, on charges of drunkenness and vagrancy.

Mary Haeber yesterday appeared before Alderman Koenig, of the Tenth ward, and made an information charging a man named Dengler with larceny, he alleging having lent him temporary absence the other day from her residence in an alley off Ferry street, the man effected an entrance and carried away a bedstead valued at $350. When asked to explain his conduct, the man alleged that Mrs. Haeber owed him some money, but this the woman denies. A warrant has been issued.

Last evening Mollie Acor came to the Mayor's office and made an information against Kate Smith, of Third avenue, charging her with assault and battery. Mollie alleges that Kate choked and otherwise maltreated her. Detective Cuppies holds the warrant.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday took the information of Wm. Rees, who charges Wm. Williams with assault and battery. It seems, according to the evidence in the case, that the two men had formerly worked together in the rolling mill of Clark & Co., in the Fifteenth ward, and at the time of the recent strike, both turned out. Williams subsequently went back to work, it seems, for less money than that demanded by the strikers, for which he was dubbed a "black sheep" by Rees, whereupon Williams challenged him to a fight, and, as he alleges, attacked him. The accused was arrested and held for trial at Court. It would seem, from the appearance of the men at the hearing, that the defendant had come out second best in the fray.

About five o'clock last evening Stephen Malatesta, who keeps a saloon on Fifth avenue, called officer Michael Dean, and stated to him that a man was in his house who had pointed a pistol at his head and threatened his life. The officer at once arrested the man and accompanied him to the Central Station-house. There Malatesta stated to Captain Reed that the man, who gave his name as Wm. Acheson had entered his saloon in company with two others. No sooner had the party gotten fairly inside than Acheson said to one of the others, "Go for him, now," when the one addressed struck and knocked the other down. Malatesta at this juncture came around the counter to interfere, when Acheson, as is alleged, pointed a revolver at his head, and bade him "let them have it out." At the station-house the revolver was taken charge of by Captain Reed, and Acheson was locked up for a hearing.

50c for a Ten Peg Clothes and Hat Rack at Evans' Department Store.

BREVITIES.

STREET sprinkling has begun.

POOR gas—"a burning shame."

SILVER jewelry is now the style.

THE crocus blooms in the Allegheny park.

"AMY ROBSART" is proving a great success.

DOCTORS' motto: Patients and long suffering.

STRAINING a point doesn't always make it clear.

THE rivers—over twenty feet and rising last evening.

THE Allegheny park is enrobing itself in its spring attire.

IT is currently reported that a new variety theatre to be erected on Fifth avenue, during the coming summer.

THERE is a possibility of scarcity of water in the city, even while the rivers are almost overflowing their banks.

THE bells were tolled in Allegheny yesterday about one o'clock, in remembrance of Pittsburgh's great fire of '45.

THE Park Commission have made arrangements for the purchase of two hundred and fifty shade trees, additional, for the park.

ON Sunday night a fire occurred in Plum township which destroyed eight two-story frame tenement houses, belonging to the Pioneer Coal Works.

ANOTHER attempt was made yesterday afternoon to elect a Secretary for the Water Commission, and again did the attempt result in failure.

THE WIND and the rivers seemed to unite with the fire alarm bells yesterday, in the celebration of the big fire anniversary. They all had a high carnival.

THE Citizens' Pssenger Railway cars now stop only at the cross streets and alleys along the line, and only after passing over the streets and alleys referred to.

SEVENTY-FIVE of the new rooms in the Allegheny City Poor House, are being lathed ready for plastering. The contract for plastering has been let to Messrs. McVicker & Co.

YESTERDAY morning about ten o'clock a slight fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Richard Hanna, Carroll street, Allegheny, occasioned by a defective flue in the kitchen. Loss about $25.

Two or three young men having a taste for the newspaper business can hear of an opportunity to enter the reporting branch of a daily paper by addressing "Journalist" this office. All applications must be in writing.

THE "Spectator," a very neat amateur venture in the world of journalism, has just made its appearance. It presents quite a handsome appearance, and its proprietors, Messrs. Fox & Co. will doubtless achieve all the'sucess they anticipate.

THE Mienhart case—which is said to be surrounded with more interesting circumstances than any other counterfeiting case in this district—did not expected come up for trial in the U. S. Court yesterday, but was postponed until May.

IT was rumored last night in Allegheny that a couple of men had been seen floating in the river opposite Manchester, each having an oil barrel for support, and rescued by a man in a skiff, according to the story—which, however, could be traced to no reliable source.

YESTERDAY an intoxicated individual, at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, disputed the right of way with a freight train, and was thrown to the ground by one of the cars, in dangerous proximity to one of the wheels. He was rescued from his peril by a passer-by.

THE friends of Gen. James A. Ekin will be glad to learn that he has been relieved from duty at San Antonia in Texas, and aasigned to duty at Jeffersonville, Indiana, opposite Louisville, his friends hereabouts are pleased with his transfer, but the San Antonia papers are very dolorous about it. The General makes friends wherever he goes.

THERE was a brilliant auroral display last evening between nine and ten o'clock. For nearly an hour a broad band of light spanned the sky from East to West, like a rainbow at night,—which was succeeded by bright flashings, that came and went for about an hour, further; it was a beautiful display, and attracted the gaze of many, skywards.

SPARKS falling on the roof of the building occupied by Bakewell & Marthens, at 73 Grant street, yesterday afternoon, set fire to the shingles, and a hole was burned in the roof. An alarm was sounded from box 26, at Grant and Diamond streets. The Hook and Ladder Company extinguished the flames with buckets of water. The loss was trifling.

TO DISCOVER spurious greenbacks or national bank notes divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three, C, and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,